

APPENDIX A

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WLH Help: About Structured Text

Structured text is a way of producing Web-enabled formatted text without having to learn or use HTML. It is simpler to learn and use than HTML, and you can format World Lecture Hall [document page]s and [Wiki page]s using it.

How To Use Structured Text

Structured text allows you to create Web pages with the following features:

- . Paragraph formatting
- . Headers, page titles and sub-titles
- . Bold, italicized and underlined text
- . Bulleted lists, ordered lists and definition lists
- . Hyperlinks, anchors and footnotes
- . Images
- . Sample code and pre-formatted text
- . Tables

Paragraph formatting

Paragraphs in structured text are triggered by inserting a blank line between sections of text. So, for example:

```
This is the first paragraph of this document.
```

```
This is the second paragraph of this document.
```

produces the following output:

```
This is the first paragraph of this document.
```

```
This is the second paragraph of this document.
```

Headers, page-titles and sub-titles

Headers, page-titles and sub-titles are triggered by *textual indentation*. Thus, if a paragraph's first line is indented farther than the text preceding it, the preceding text becomes a header or title. This continues through the document, thus:

```
This text is the primary header
```

```
    This text could be some notes, or, say, an abstract
```

```
    This text would be a secondary header
```

```
        more content ...
```

```
        This text would be a third header
```

```
            and so on ...
```

would be rendered:

```
This text is the primary header
```

```
This text could be some notes, or, say, an abstract
```

```
This text would be a secondary header
```

```
more content ...
```

```
This text would be a third header
```

```
and so on ...
```

It is important that there be a blank line between header and content. Also, note that paragraphs need only have the first line indented for the header to work correctly:

```
The Header of this section
```

Resources

CIT Wiki Projects

Blackboard
CPS
CTE TA Web
ePortfolio
Eureka
Fast Tex
Iris
Issue Tracker
Measures Team
New Media
Ongoing Course Assessment
Proposal Submission System
Tech Implementation
Training
World Lecture Hall

CIT Wiki Help

HelpPage
RecentChanges
UserOptions
Contents
CIT Login
CIT Management

Zwiki Documentation

ZwikiFAQs
ZwikiTracker
GeneralDiscussion
#zwiki IRC channel

The first paragraph of this section. Note that paragraphs need only have the first line indented for the header to be formatted correctly.

is rendered as
The Header of this section

The first paragraph of this section. Note that paragraphs need only have the first line indented for the header to be formatted correctly.

Bold, italicized and underlined text

Bold text is created by putting two asterisks, or stars, around the text to be rendered bold, thus:

****bold text****

is rendered as **bold text**.

Similarly, italic text is created by putting one asterisk around the relevant text, thus:

italic text

is rendered *italic text*.

Underlined text is created by placing underscore characters around the relevant text, thus:

underlined text

is rendered underlined text.

Bulleted lists, ordered lists and definitions lists

Lists in structured text are indicated using common stylistic conventions. Bulleted lists, or unordered lists, are created by appending a hyphen -, asterisk * or o character before sequential paragraphs. Thus:

- List item 1
- List item 2
- List item 3

is rendered:

- . List item 1
- . List item 2
- . List item 3

It is necessary to keep blank lines between list items. You can create bulleted lists with sublists via indentation, in a similar manner to headers above:

- List item 1
- List item 2
 - o Sub-list item 1
 - o Sub-list item 2
- List item 3

is rendered as

- . List item 1
- . List item 2
 - . Sub-list item 1
 - . Sub-list item 2
- . List item 3

It does not matter which character you choose between -, * and o, the choice makes it easier to read your document while editing it -- "syntactic sugar" this is sometimes called.

Ordered lists, or numbered lists, are created in a similar manner. Here, sequential paragraphs preceded by numbers or digits (1, 2, 3) are rendered as list items. Thus:

- 1 List item one
- 2 List item two
- 3 List item three

is rendered as:

1. List item one
2. List item two
3. List item three

It does not matter what numbers you choose, but for similar reasons as above, you may find it helpful to keep the numbers in your structured text sequential order.

Definition lists are created by placing two hyphen - characters between the defined term and the definition. Thus:

Mononucleosis -- The presence of an abnormally large number of white blood cells with single nuclei in the blood stream

Uvular -- Phonetically articulated with the back of the tongue near or touching the uvula

is rendered:

Mononucleosis

The presence of an abnormally large number of white blood cells with single nuclei in the blood stream

Uvular

Phonetically articulated with the back of the tongue near or touching the uvula

Hyperlinks or anchors

Structured text supports hyperlinks or HTML anchors. You create hyperlinks by placing the name of the link, as you would want for it to appear in the text, in double-quotes, then a colon, then the address of the resource you want to link to. You can supply a local address, i.e. the ID of the resource if it appears in the same [folder]. For example:

"The Front Page of the WLH Help":FrontPage

is rendered: The Front Page of the WLH Help. You can also supply a fully qualified URL in a structured text hyperlink, so:

"The BBC News Front Page":<http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

is rendered: The BBC News Front Page.

Hyperlinks to email addresses are created in a similar manner. Here you place the text `mailto:` in colons between the link name and the email address of the recipient, e.g.:

Email the "WLH Administrator":<mailto:wlh@www.utexas.edu>

is rendered: Email the WLH Administrator.

Images

Images can be brought into structured text documents in a manner very similar to hyperlinks. Here, you place the *alternate text*, the text you would have appear in text-based or handicapped-accessible browsers, in the double-quotes, then the text image between colons, then the image location. Again, you can use a local image or a fully qualified URL. So:

"Plato the philosopher":<img:plato.jpg>

is rendered:



Similarly, using a fully qualified URL, also, not that the Images can appear together, on the same line as other text:

Image: "WLH Logo":img:http://wnt.cc.utexas.edu/~wlh/images/wlh_logo.gif

is rendered:



Sample code and pre-formatted text

You can include plain or pre-formatted text in your structured text document. This is particularly helpful in showing example code, or illustrating the subtle philosophical "use/mention" or "language/meta-language" distinctions.

To display a block of pre-formatted text, you place two colons : after the text leading up to the block, then indent the block in a manner similar to headers above. So:

The following LISP function calculates the nth Fibonacci number::

```
(defun (fib n)
  (cond ((= n 0) 0)
        ((= n 1) 1)
        (else (+ (fib (- n 1)) (- n 2))))))
```

is rendered:

The following LISP function calculates the nth Fibonacci number:

```
(defun (fib n)
  (cond ((= n 0) 0)
        ((= n 1) 1)
        (else (+ (fib (- n 1)) (- n 2))))))
```

Also, you can create "code" like text in-line, by surrounding it with single quotes. Thus:

When I say 'use/mention', I refer to the philosophical problem of names and names of names.

is rendered:

When I say use/mention, I refer to the philosophical problem of names and names of names.

Tables

Finally, you can created data-tables in structured text by "drawing" the table in you structured text code.

You surround the table by using hyphen characters and bar | characters. Columns are additionally separated by bars and rows are separated by hyphens. To column headings are created by ending the column heading with equality signs, =. By example:

```
|-----|
| Heading 1 ! Heading 2 | Heading 3 ! Heading 4 |
|=====|
| Datum 1   | Datum 2   | Datum 3   | Datum 4   |
```

CIT Wiki Web Structured Text

<http://wiki.cit.utexas.edu/StructuredText>

Multi-column datum	More multi-column
Another Heading	Heading 5 Heading 6
Datum 5	Datum 6

is rendered:

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3	Heading 4
Datum 1	Datum 2	Datum 3	Datum 4
Multi-column datum		More multi-column	
Another Heading		Heading 5	Heading 6
Datum 5		Datum 6	

There are several structured text resources on the Web, including:

- [Help on Structured Text](#)
- [An Introduction to Structured Text](#)
- [Plone.org's Structured Text Help](#)
- [Plone.org's Structured Text Cheat Sheet](#)
- [The Structured Text Wiki](#)

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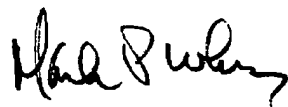
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on December 13, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark P. White". The signature is stylized with a large initial "M" and a long, sweeping underline.

Mark P. White
Reg. No. 37,757

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